

CHINA

THE



MAIL

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. No. 1586. 號四月七日八十六年一千英

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30,
Cribb Hill, B.C. GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Hol-
born Hill, B.C. BATES, HENDY & CO.,
4 Old Jewry, B.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San
Francisco.

CHINA.—Swallow, Dicover & Co., Amoy,
Gins & Co., Foochow, Talierson & Co.,
Co. Shanghai, H. Foo & Co., Ma-
nila, C. KARUTH & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July 3, Drake, H.M. gun-boat, from
cruising.
July 3, Camoona, H.M. gun-boat, from
Macao.
July 3, San Lorenzo, Spain, brig, 220,
Leedsman Manila, June 28, General—
Remarks & Co.

July 4, Joseph Hambro, Danish barque,
228, Moller, Singapore, June 23, General—
Order.

Departures.

July 4, Shendish, for North.
4, Ella Glascow, for Foochow.
4, Hermann & Anna, for Whampoa.

Passenger.

Per San Lorenzo, Dr. J. A. Sausia, Mr.
Williams and 6 Chinese.

Shipping Reports.

H.M. gun-boat Drake, reports having
been cruising in Mira Bay, in search of
pirates; calling at Amoy and other
ports.

The Spanish brig San Lorenzo, from
Manila, reports cloudy weather, strong S.
W. monsoon and much rain all the passage.

The Danish barque Joseph Hambro, from
Singapore, reports fine weather and steady
S.W. monsoon until last three days, when
had equally weather and much rain till
arrival.

New Advertisements.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High
Court of Chancery made in a cause of
JARDINE & CO. v. PRINCIPAL THE CREDITORS OF
ALEXANDER PRINCIPAL OF TEMPLE HOUSE
near Ballymote in the County of Sligo in
Ireland. Esquire late a Partner in the Firm
of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & CO. of
Hongkong China Merchants who died in
about the month of May 1863 are on
or before the 20th day of November 1863 to
be paid to Messrs FARNHAM & CO. of
No. 5 Hank Buildings in the City of
London the Solicitors of the Plaintiffs
ROBERT JARDINE and JAMES MACARDLE
the Executors of the said deceased their
Christian and surname in full their
addresses and descriptions with the Christian
and surname in full of any partners or
partners and full particulars of their claims
a statement of their accounts and the nature
of the securities if any held by them or in
default thereof they will be permanently
excluded from the benefit of the said Order.
Every Creditor holding any Security is to
produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor
GIFORD at his Chambers situated at No. 11
New Square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex on
the 27th day of November 1863 at One of
the Clock in the afternoon being the time
appointed for adjudicating on the said
Claims.

Dated this ninth day of May 1863.
EDWARD BLOXAM.
20 July
Chief Clerk.

STEAM TO

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
The P. & O. Co.'s Chartered Steam-Ship
"DOUGLAS,"

will leave for the above places at Noon on
TUESDAY, the 7th instant, instead of at
the time previously noticed.

W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 4, 1868. July 7

NOTICE.

HE ORDINARY Half-yearly MEETING of
Shareholders of this Company will be held
at the Office of the Company, Victoria,
Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 11th
day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the after-
noon, in accordance with the provisions of
the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, June 17, 1868. July 17

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAM-BOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

HE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 26th day
of June instant to the 11th day of July
inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, June 17, 1868. July 17

NOTICE.

HE following cases have been landed
and stored at the risk and expense of
the Consignees, who are requested to take
immediate delivery.

Ex "Tiger," 5th December, 1867.
1 basket feathers

Ex "Dona," 7th January, 1868.

RT. 531. 1 Case Paper.

Ex "Dona," 8th June.

NC 120/22. 3 cases Sweetmeats

Ex "Hoggy," 3rd July.

1 case Elastics.

T.M. 13 boxes Horns.

T.M. 1 case Matting.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, July 4, 1868. July 7

NOTICE.

HE GARRISON THEATRE having
been thoroughly repaired and re-decorated
will be opened about the middle of
the month. The entrance for the holders
of Reserved Seats is now on the opposite
side of the Building to that of the un-
served.

The usual notice of the Performances
will be given in due time.

Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

HE OFFICE of the Undersigned has been
removed to the late premises of the
Aga Bank, Queen's Road.

LANDSTEIN & CO.

Hongkong, June 20, 1868.

NOTICE.

HE OFFICE of the Undersigned has been
removed to the late premises of the

Agta Bank, Queen's Road.

LANDSTEIN & CO.

Hongkong, June 20, 1868.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 4TH JULY, 1868.

日五月五辰戌治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

WE have Removed our Office to Gado

Street No. 5, opposite to Messrs

P. DEHOE'S FRERES & CO.

REYNVAAN BROTHERS & CO.

Hongkong, July 1, 1868. July 15

NOTICE.

WE Undersigned having PURCHASED

the Interest of the "WANH STAM

BAKERY," beg to notify the Public of Hong

kong and Ship Masters that he is prepared

to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD

in various forms, to any part of the Co-

lony.

Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at

low rates constantly on hand or baked in

quantities at short notice.

Also Water, Butter, Soda, and Sugar

BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.

Also Corn and Rye, MIRAL, HOMINY,

CORN STARCH, BIGAR, SODA, Sal-

vadrum and Cream TARTAR.

FLOUR of best Brands constantly on

hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or

CASK.

CAKE of all kinds baked to order.

The above is under the Superintendence

of Mr JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders

forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at

Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO.'s will receive

prompt attention.

L. P. WARD.

Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO. have

received instructions to sell by Pub-

lic Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 6th July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M., at

Messrs BULL, PURDON & CO.'s godown,

Spring Gardens,

For account of whom it may concern,

Ex "Yokohama,"

P.M.C.

28 bales AMER. DRILLS.

A. B. Ex "Scarfell,"

L A (in diamond, 5 bales 82 lb.

GREY SHIRTINGS.

C T in heart, 6 bales SPANISH

C P H STRIPES.

Ex "Maiden Queen,"

in heart, 7 bales SPANISH

STRIPES.

(All more or less damaged by sea water.)

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

Hongkong, July 3, 1868. July 6

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

JAPANESE WICKER BASKETS.

L ANE, CRAWFORD & CO. will sell

by Public Auction, in their Store

Premises (entrance either from Queen's

Road, or Praya), on

TUESDAY,

7th July, 1868, commencing at 2 o'clock

P.M.—

The following HOUSEHOLD FUR-

NITURE, viz:

MAILED by the "DELHI." The Contract Packet "DELHI" dispatched with the usual Europe, &c., on FRIDAY, July 1, at 7 A.M., and the will be open for the reception of Letters, Letters to be posted in the night box on the 9th inst. Letters to be posted in the morning.

All Letters posted between 5 a.m. and 10 a.m. on the 10th inst. will be charged to the usual postage of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters is 6 A.M. and for Books, or Patterns 5 A.M. on Inst.

Further, late letters (but Letters to the United Kingdom, Marseilles, or to Singapore posted on board the Packet to 11.50 A.M. on payment of 48 cents each, in addition postage, after which no Letter received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the use of the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to payment is compulsory must be Hong Kong Postage Stamps.

Inadequately-stamped Letters to the United Kingdom will be charged with a fine of One cent, in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 6 A.M. on the 10th inst. will not be forwarded unless Fee as well as the postage is.

Letters insufficiently stamped or addressed to places to which not be forwarded unpaid, will be returned to the writer as possible, but no guarantee given that such Letters, if paid, will be forwarded.

Postage Stamps should be placed upper right hand corner of envelope, except in cases where may be used in payment of 18 cents when the Stamp or Stamps of the late fee should be placed lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts will be conducted in the manner prescribed by Ordinance 1, of the Proclamation of the 22nd of April, 1864, and no other Coins, thereon specified will either be given or given in change as fractions or a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps in the current Dollars of the Bank Notes.

F. W. MITCHELL, Postmaster.

General Post Office, Hong Kong, July 1, 1868.

It is hereby notified for general information that henceforward the chargeable on Books and Packets of addressed to the United States of America, via—

Via SOUTHAMPTON.

Under 4 ounces—1 cent.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces—2 cents.

Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces—3 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces—4 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 1 cent.

Via Marseilles—1 cent.

Under 4 ounces—1 cent.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces—2 cents.

Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces—3 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces—4 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 1 cent.

Via FRANCISCO—1 cent.

Under 4 ounces—1 cent.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces—2 cents.

Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces—3 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces—4 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 1 cent.

Via HONG KONG—1 cent.

Under 4 ounces—1 cent.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces—2 cents.

Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces—3 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces—4 cents.

For every additional 4 oz., 1 cent.

Via HONG KONG—1 cent.

Under 4 ounces—1 cent.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces—2 cents.

Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces—3 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces—4 cents.

Via HONG KONG—1 cent.

Under 4 ounces—1 cent.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces—2 cents.

Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces—3 cents.

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces—4 cents.

Via HONG KONG—1 cent.

For Sale
EX "SCAWFELL."
ASS'S ALE in kidkerkins.
Bass's ALE in bottles, quarts.
Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, June 19, 1868. 10 Jul

FOR SALE.
EX "ESTAFETTE" and other Arrivals.
GENUINE AVH GIN in white bottles.
Genuine AVH GIN, in white bottles.
Palm-tree Brand GIN, in 15 squares.
Dutch CURACOA, in stone bottles.
At LAMMERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

FOR SALE.
EX "FUSIYAMA,"
CHAMPAGNE CABINET.
BOOZY, MOUSSEUX, CARTE
BLANCHE in qts \$18 per dozen; in pts.
\$19 per case; in half-pts. 48 bottles each
case at \$20 per case.
Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, June 29, 1868. 10 Jul

Docks.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at Whampoa and Hongkong, which offer every facility for the docking and repairing of Vessels of all classes.

Their Docks at Whampoa are in good working order and are pumped out by Steam, and the workshops comprise the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boiler-maker, and Machinery works. Materials supplied of the best kind and on the most reasonable terms. As fitted with a pair of powerful lifting shears, alongside of which masts and boilers can be taken out of Vessels.

Their Hongkong establishment (lately known as Messrs. Tros, Hunt & Co.'s Whampoa Shipyard) comprises also the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boiler-maker and Machinery works and possesses a pair of lifting shears.

Their Granite Dock at Kowloon most advantageously situated, solidly built, and of full dimensions to admit the docking of any Vessel coming to this harbour, will be completed in a very short time.

The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHAN" is always in readiness to tow Vessels to Dock, free of charge, and to sea, or now, at reduced rates.

11 Vessels carried on under the superintendence of experienced European foremen. For particulars, apply to

A. D. MITCHELL,
Manager of Works,
At the Office of the Company.

N.B.—Consignees or Masters of Vessels having cause to complain of the works done at the Docks or at Hongkong, will please address their complaints to the Office of the Company, which will receive the immediate attention of the Directors.

Hongkong, April 29, 1868.

INSURANCES.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1st January, 1863.)

CAPITAL, Tls. 1,500,000, in 1,500 SHARES
FOR Tls. 1,099 EACH.

Paid up Capital, Tls. 300,000,
or Ticks 200 per Share.

Provisional Committee.

W. J. BRYANT, Esq., Chairman.
(Messrs. TURNER & Co.)

F. H. BELL, Esq.
(Messrs. W. B. ADAMSON & Co.)

A. MICHE, Esq.
(Messrs. CHAPMAN, KING & Co.)

E. H. LAYERS, Esq.
(Messrs. GILMAN & Co.)

F. PORTER, Esq.
(Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.)

Director of the Company, 1868.

A General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January, 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.

Applications for Shares from Persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November, 1867, a separate Office of the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1868.

By order of the Court of Directors,

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

Shanghai, May 15, 1868.

Form of Application for Shares.

No.
To the Provisional Committee of the North China Insurance Company.

Request you that you will allow to Share in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or for less number, you may allot to and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant

Resolutions referred to above.

Res. I.—That a Company to be called the "North China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st January, 1869 to 31st Dec., 1871.

Res. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organize the new Company.

Res. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the capital should be 1,500,000 in 1,500 Shares of Tls. 1,099 each. Paid up Capital Tls. 300,000 or Tls. 200 per Share, and that the Committee be authorized to issue a prospectus inviting applications for Shares and to proceed with the allotment.

200

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Hongkong, April 29, 1868.

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Paid up Capital, Tls. 300,000,
or Ticks 200 per Share.

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(Messrs. TURNER & Co.)

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(Messrs. W. B. ADAMSON & Co.)

A. MICHE, Esq.
(Messrs. CHAPMAN, KING & Co.)

E. H. LAYERS, Esq.
(Messrs. GILMAN & Co.)

F. PORTER, Esq.
(Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.)

Director of the Company, 1868.

A General Meeting held on Tuesday,

the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January, 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.

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By order of the Court of Directors,

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

Post-Office Notifications.

ASSURANCE
ANY.
MED 1838.
500,000.
in China, — Messrs.
Co., Hongkong.
J. IVOR MURRAY.

having been appointed
for the above Com-
pact risks and issues
ances.

SE HEARD & Co.
Agents in China.
1867.

Querries:

U JAPAN.
MUM OF INTER-
CATION

Literary Men,
Residents in the
generally.

B. DENNY.

ER ANNUM.

the Press.

May 4, 1867.

copy of "Notes and
Querries" as it
is in communication
what otherwise might
be buried in themselves.
Official have got
and Philology their
divisions of mental
this land ought to be
our part we are glad
s, both on account
and instruction they
they supply to the
foreign community in

Recorder, April, 1867.)
ers of Notes & Quer-
ies have been placed
in every way
and publishers, and
in the utmost suc-
cess in Eastern Inter-

ress, Mar. 2, 1867.)
the first number of a
eight pages entitled
"China and Japan,"
and interesting his
line, together with
notes for future con-
sideration states that the
will depend upon the
of the contributions.
ered with eagerness
throwing light upon
of China, with
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etter, Mar. 23, 1867.
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May 17, 1867.)

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have already said.
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and over again de-
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need only add that
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B. DENNY, and is
of 84 per annum;
we trust that "Notes
and Japan" will meet
also creditable pro-
of those in-
arches.

China Branch of
Society.

1867.
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been commenced;
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ommunication for
philological, Geog-
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and China.

Mar. 1867.)
a propos of some pic-
which has appeared
an extract from
"Notes and Querries
on the subject of in-
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our contributors as
able facts in con-
question. * * *

"Notes" is pertain-
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language, and in-
it will be as warm
rites by the num-
men, who are now
the philological la-
Wade, making rapid
ment of the languages
in grey in their set-
which they have given

HOUSIN & Co.,
PUBLIC AUCTIONEERS, SHIPPING
AND GENERAL BROKERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Kore, Hioo, JAPAN.

Intimations.

NOTICE
NEITHER the Undersigned nor his
Agents will be responsible for any his
Debts contracted by the crew of the French
barque "Feix Bernabe."

Master of "Feix Bernabe,"
Hongkong, June 30, 1868.

J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.,
Managers.

Hongkong, December 17, 1867.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

NOTICE

HOLDERS of Certificates of Shares in
the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company
are requested to send them to the
agents of the Company, to be replaced by
Receipts representing the amount of the
old shares and the stock dividend added,
pending the issue of New Share Certificates.

ROWLEY MILLER,
Secretary & Auditor.

Shanghai, 24th February, 1868.

SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT,
Trusses.

The Hon. J. WHITALL, Esq.,
Hon. JOHN DENT, G. THOMSETT, Esq.,
Esq., R. N.

WARRIOR DELANO, J. Esq.,
Directors

H. B. GIBB, Esq., W. ADAMSON, Esq.,
WALDEMAR NIENSEN, R. BRAH, Esq.,
Esq., GEO. MACLEAN, Esq.,
PALANJER FRANJER, Rev. J. J. LEWIN,
Esq., D. D.

A. HEARD, Esq., IVOR MURRAY, Esq.,
H. B. LEMLAN, Esq., M. D.

Committee of Management.

The Hon. J. WHITALL, Esq., Chairman.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, H. G. THOMSETT, Esq.,
Esq., R. N.

G. J. HELLAND, Esq.,
Agents.

Kilung, April 2, 1868.

KÖNIGLICH PREUSSIENNS CONSULAT,
HONGKONG, den 6ten April, 1868.

IE nachstehende Bekanntmachung des
Königlich Preussischen General Consulats zu Schanghai bringt hierdurch zur
Kenntnis der Unterthanen der Norddeutschen
Bundesstaaten.

J. MENKE,
Stellvertreter Königlich Preussischer
Consul.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

N AUCH dem Norddeutschen Bundes-
Gesetz vom 25ten Oktober 1867 haben
alle Kaufleute des Reichs die Bundesstaaten,
also namentlich die Preussen, Mecklen-
burg, Oldenburg und der Städte Bremen,
Hamburg und Lübeck vom 1ten April 1868
als Nationalflagge ausschliesslich die
Tundestagflagge zu führen.

Diese bildet nach der Königlichen im
Namen des Bundes erlassenen Verordnung
vom 25ten October 1867 eine längliche
Fahne, bestehend aus drei gleichbreiten
horizontalen Streifen, von welchen der obere
schwarz, der mittlere weiss und der untere
rot ist. Das Verhältniss der Höhe der
Flagge zur Länge ist wie zwei zu drei. Die
Bundesflagge wird von den Schiffen am Heck
oder am hinteren Maste und zwar in der
Regel an der Gaffel d'sses Mastes, in Erman-
gung einer solchen aber am Top oder am
Want geführt. Ein besonderes Abzeichen in
der Bundesflagge oder einem Wimpel zu
führen, ähnlich demjenigen der Kriegsmarine
des Norddeutschen Bundes, ist den Kauf-
leute des Reichs nicht gestattet.

Die Loosensflagge der Norddeutschen
ist die nene Bundesfahne in kleinen Form-
aten, rings umgeben von einem weissen
Streifen, dessen Breite gleich der inneren
Streifen ist.

Die Kaufleute des Reichs haben die Bundes-
fahne stets zu hissen, sobald sie ein Schiff
oder Fahrzeug der Bundesregierungsinstitute,
welche ihre Nationalflagge gesetzt haben,
Dasselbe gilt bei der Begegnung mit Kriegs-
schiffen befreundeter Mächte auf See.

Nach § 16 des Flaggengezuges gelingen
die bisher von verschiedenen Landesverordnungen
festgelegten, alle mit internationalen
Consular-Certifikaten versehenen norddeut-
schen Schiffen haben indess sofort ihre
Eintragung in der Heimat zu bewirken.

Königlich Preussisches General Consulat,
TETTENBORN.

Shanghai, den 31ten März, 1868.

W. PATERSON, Esq.,
Treasurer.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

H ABE Hotel is now open, where
Families and Gentlemen can find su-
perior accommodations.

Private Rooms for Dinner parties.

Breakfast from 9 to 10 A.M.

Tiffin, 1 to 2 P.M.

Dinner, 7 P.M.

N.B.—The Public Bar will be open on

Saturday, the 7th instant.

CHAS. S. DUGGAN,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

W. PATERSON,
Treasurer.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

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Dinner, 7 P.M.

Refreshments provided at all hours.

Regular Daily Mess at \$30 per month.

TO HOUSE-KEEPERS & SHIP
MASTERS.

PATERSON & HANLEY,

Haus und Schiff Plumber, Copper
and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters,

16, Queen's Road West, and
Acheson's Yard, Praya West.

Hongkong, November 4, 1867.

NOTICE.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Proprietor.

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and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters,

16, Queen's Road West, and
Acheson's Yard, Praya West.

Hongkong, November

Shipping.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The Tathian steamer
"TITANIA,"
Capt. Clark of about 1000
tons Capacity.
For further particulars, apply to,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, May 21, 1868.

NOTICES to Consignees.

THE "WEST AUSTRALIAN," FROM
CALCUTTA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Vessel are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for
counter-signature and take delivery of their
Goods as soon as they are at hand, otherwise
they will be landed and stored at their
risk and expense of the Consignees.

NOVROJEE & Co.
Hongkong, July 3, 1868. July 10

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of B (in diamond) M
600/679—20 Bales Merchandise per
"PARA ERO" shipped by Messrs A.
DURANTY & Co. of Liverpool, are hereby
informed that the same have been landed
and stored at their risk and expense.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, July 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Company's
Steam-ship "HOOGLY" are requested
to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature and take immediate delivery of their
Goods before the 1st July next, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

O. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, June 27, 1868.

"JUBILEE," Capt. KERR, FROM
LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
named vessel are hereby informed that the whole of the Cargo will be landed and stored by Messrs J. S. HOOK SON & Co., in Messrs Dent & Co.'s Godown, at ship's expense but at consignees' risk.

All goods not taken delivery of before the
13th July will be stored at consignees' ex-
pense.

THE BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.
Hongkong, June 30, 1868.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of the undermentioned
packages per "HUSAAN" are hereby
advised that the same have been landed and
stored at their risk and expense.

E. 20 cases Ale.
M. & Co., 2 cases Merchandise.
F. & Co., 4 " Do.
C. & Co., 1 " Do.
R. & Co., (in dia.) 3 " Do.
D. G. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, June 12, 1868.

"SCAWFELL," FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Vessel are hereby informed that the whole of the Cargo will be landed and stored in Messrs Dent & Co.'s Godown, at ship's expense, but at Consignees' risk.

BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, June 15, 1868.

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D. G. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, June 12, 1868.

NOTICES of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR BENJAMIN ROBERT STANFORD
was admitted a Partner in our Firm
on 1st January, 1868.

J. MCDONALD & Co.,
Shipwrights,
Hongkong, May 1, 1868. July 10

NOTICE.
M.Y. Business as Ship and Insurance
Broker, Commission Agent, &c. hitherto
carried on by the Firm of J. S. HOOK & Co.
will henceforward be conducted under the style of Firm of J. S.
HOOK, & Co.

J. S. HOOK.
Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.
HB connection of the Undersigned with
the Firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & Co.
ceases from this date.

J. M. ABMSTRONG.
Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
A HAVE established myself at this port as
General Commission Merchant, under the
style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER
& Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr
FRANCIS PARKY and Mr. THOMAS
SMITH in our Firm ceased on 31st Decem-
ber, 1867, from which date the Partners are
Mr. CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, Mr. ANTHONY
SMITH and Mr. THOMAS PARKER.

BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, June 16, 1868. July 10

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr
FRANCIS PARKY and Mr. THOMAS
SMITH in our Firm ceased on 31st Decem-
ber, 1867, from which date the Partners are
Mr. CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, Mr. ANTHONY
SMITH and Mr. THOMAS PARKER.

BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, June 16, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE COMPANY DOCKS at ABER-
DEEN and WHAMPOA are in full
working order, and the attention of Ship-
owners is respectfully solicited to the advantages
which these Establishments offer for
the Docking and Repair of Vessels.

The following description of the Premises
is submitted for the information of the
Public.

ABERDEEN DOCK.
DOCK NO. 1.

Built of GRANITE.
Length, 330 feet.
Breadth, 80 "

Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 18 "
do. Neap Tides, 10 "

NEW DOCK, No. 2.

Built of GRANITE.
Length, 400 feet.
Breadth, 90 "

Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 24 "
do. Neap Tides, 21 "

This Dock is now under course of con-
struction.

WHAMPOA DOCKS.
DOCK A.

Built of GRANITE.
Length, 550 feet.

Breadth, 80 "

Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 10 1/2 ft.
do. Neap Tides, 13 1/2 ft.

This Dock is to be used either as one or two
Docks.

DOCK B.

Built of GRANITE.
Length, 340 feet.

Breadth, 60 "

Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 18 "

do. Neap Tides, 15 "

The above are the largest Docks in China
and they are fitted with every appliance in
the way of Caissons, powerful Steam Pumps,
etc., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

DOCK C.

Built of WOOD.
Length, 260 feet.

Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 14 "

do. Neap Tides, 11 "

Fitted with Caissons and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.

Length, 164 feet.
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 12 1/2 "

do. Neap Tides, 9 1/2 "

D. and E. are Mud Docks available for
small vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops on the Premises, both at
Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every
appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships
or Steam Machinery. The Engineer's Shops
are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screw-
ing, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c.,
capable of executing work on the largest
scale, and Blacksmith's Shops are equally
well supplied with plant, and the work is
entirely carried on under the Supervision of
experienced Europeans.

Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty
alongside where vessels can lie in 24 feet
water and take in or out boilers, masts, etc.

BOILERMAKERS' DEPARTMENT.

The company in addition to executing
Repairs are prepared to tender for supply-
ing new Boilers to Steam-ships for con-
structing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.

Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships
or general purposes, are executed with the
utmost despatch.

STORES.

The Company's Stores will (when re-
quired) supply at moderate rates all the
necessaries for Shipwork, such as Paint,
Copper, Canvas, &c., &c.

MACARONI, Trade Mark "Groul,
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN & CO."

COGNAC.

Genuine "Raynal & Co's Cognac,"
imported expressly (Cognac Fine
Champagne).
ABSYNTHIE.

Genuine Swiss BITTERS.

Imperial, SUNDRIES.

NOTICE.

ICES ON SUNDAYS
NGKONG.—Morning, 11
EDRAL.—Morning, M.A., Col-
noon 5 o'clock.—Rev.
Minister, Rev. D. B.
service, 11 a.m.; Even-
ing.—The same.
CATHEDRAL.—Well-
Rev. T. Raimondi, P.P.
at 5.30, 1st Mass;
Service in English, by
John; 7, 3rd Mass;
Sermon in Portuguese;
in the afternoon, at 1,
by the Rev. S. Chu; at
Portuguese; 6, Benedic-
tion.—The same.
CHAPEL.—Spring
service, at 7, Mass with
by the Rev. F. Yaw.
Catholic Reformatory,
J. Vigno, Service at

HOUSE.—Service in
e, by Pastor E. Kitzke,
half past ten A.M., in
Founding House,
Evening Service, at
Beach, M.A.
SYNAGOGUE.—Queen's
Service at 4 p.m. every

may urge for their conduct. It will be hard for them to be subjected to the operation of a heavy fine or the destruction of their capital, but it is also hard that civilized people should be roasted to death, or beheaded, for a mere imprudence. And as where one *must* go to the wall, the least civilized and least powerful must be the victim, few will pass strictures upon any acts having for their object not merely reprimand for the past conduct of the Koreans but a complete assurance of safety for future willing or unwilling visitors to their little known and seldom visited territory.

LOCAL

TO-DAY being the anniversary of the Independence of the United States, salutes were fired at noon, from the men-of-war in harbour, which were also dressed in flags. The American Consul held an official reception during the day at his office in Wyndham Street, at which many of the leading residents were present.

DURING the firing of the salutes this morning, the body of a drowned Malay came to the surface. It was taken to the police station, where it now awaits an inquest. The discharge of heavy guns frequently causes the bodies of recently drowned men to rise, if fired in the immediate vicinity.

The following is a sketch of the changes soon to be introduced into the Harbour Master's branch of the Customs service as given by the *North China Daily News*:—
"There is to be a Marine Department, at Peking, which is to supervise all matters connected with light-houses, port regulations, &c. This is to be presided over by an officer who is expected to arrive, shortly, from England. Three divisional Inspectors are to be appointed under him. M. Viguier will have charge of the Northern Division, which will include Chefoo (his Headquarters), Tientsin, and Nanking; Mr. Hockly will have charge of the Southern Division, which will include Foochow (his Headquarters), Amoy, and Swatow. Each port is, we believe, to have also a Harbour Master. We hope that, under the new system, steps will be taken to remedy the existing want, in every direction, of light-houses and buoys."

By a paragraph in the same paper we learn that the wreck of the *B-axes* was sold by her original purchaser for £100; but a notice in a subsequent issue says that it was again resold for 220 Taels.

SUPREME COURT.
IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.)

July 4, 1868.

The Chief Justice and the Attorney General having had some conversation touching upon the form observed in the informations, the following Jury was sworn:—Messrs. John Roach, J. B. Morris, A. M. da Silva, J. F. da Costa, T. Howard, Thomas Morgan, and J. Ricketts.

PIRACY AND ENDANGERING LIFE.
Chu Mai, Chui Tai Atai, and Chun Asai were placed at the bar and charged by the Attorney General with piracy on the high seas, after three counts. This case (which is probably the last case which comes under the old rule of procedure) it may be remembered, was particularly tried in our Police columns only a few days ago. The facts are these:—On the 24th of May last, a boat was attacked, while on her way from Ki-kiak to West Coast, by a pilot boat registered as No. 156, in which were the prisoners at the bar. A second boat, which seemed to be in league with that of the prisoners, was the boat which boarded and committed the actual piracy; but the prisoner's boat fired loaded muskets at the trading boat, and called upon the traders to stop. In this manner the Attorney General connected the prisoners with the piracy, and the endangering of the lives of the attacked crew, adding that he expected to prove it.—Mr. Haylar, instructed by Mr. Gaskell, appeared for the prisoners.

The facts above stated were given by the master of the trading boat during a long statement of oath; and he likewise described what the second boat did, after the prisoners' boat had given place. Having fired muskets, pelted them with stones, and boarded with muskets &c., the pirates took away \$5 in cash, rice, and other property, and broke the rest which they could not remove. They then tied up the captain, beat him with firewood, singe him up the yard-arm, pulled him up and down into the water, beat him again because he had no money, and then left. All the resistance used by the trading vessel was throwing some crockery ware at the opposing junk. The piracy was reported at the Police Station, and witness was sent out in the threatened libel cases are got rid of. That brought by Mr. Stowes against the *Recorder* and Mr. Tarrant's application to appeal against the Magistrate's dismissal of his case against the *Daily News*, has been rejected.

An American subject has been fined \$50 for locking up, in his godown, a coolie who was caught thieving in his premises. The act was, of course, illegal. He ought, as the stereotyped phrase goes, to have taken the culprit before the proper tribunal. But the punishments inflicted by the mixed court are so absurdly inadequate, that it is simply waste of time to go before it.

The principal feature of identification by the second witness was, that he had observed the number 156 painted in Chinese on the bow of prisoners' boat when they first commenced the attack. This witness, however, further identified the second prisoner, whom he asserted had steered the prisoners' boat when the attack was made; that identification was made on board the Police chop, while the prisoner was placed amongst twenty or thirty longboats dressed in police dress. He likewise recognised the third prisoner as one of the crew of Boat 156, after he took off the police clothes.

The cross-examination for the defence of this and the previous witness, which bore mainly upon the question of identity, did not result in much.

The third witness, also one of the crew of the prosecuting boat, gave evidence very similar to that formerly given: he also identified the first and second prisoners. He gave as a reason for not having thrown pottery, or offered any resistance whatever, to the second boat, that it was too well armed.

Inspector Daly, who was next called, stated that, upon information received, he went on board Pilot Boat No. 156, on which he found the three prisoners and two boys. On board he also found a short boy, a telescope, and two muskets. No license, a telescope, and two muskets. No. 156 was painted on each side of the bow in dark figures on a white ground. Having taken the three prisoners and placed them amongst about 50 policemen, in longkong uniform, the witness identified all three.

prisoners as having been on board the first attacking junk. On the 25th, he went on board the gunboat *Algerie*, and went in search of Pilot Boat 156, although all the time she was lying in the Harbor; but the reason was that he was under the impression that she was fishing junk No. 156.

A Chinese clerk from the Harbor Master's

department appeared to prove from the official books that No. 156 pilot boat left on the 9th of May and arrived from sea on the 25th. The boat, however, came from the sea on the 24th.

This having closed the case for the Crown, Mr. Haylar addressed the Jury for the prisoners. The learned counsel began by saying that a more disconnected story had never been before submitted to a jury; and the Crown actually sought to bring home to the poor unfortunate prisoners a charge of a piracy committed when the boat had got out of sight altogether.

What theory could possibly be put together to sustain so remarkable a charge he could scarcely say, unless that the prisoners' junk had been playing the part of the jackal to the other junk who actually committed the piracy alleged. But even were this the case, it would be incomprehensible why the prisoners' junk ever appeared at all. If their part had been simply to point out to their big brother what might be pirated, why should they keep following so long a time, fire muskets and otherwise attract attention? The more likely theory was that the first junk (they denied having been there at all) ran to get information from the trading junk, and at the sight of the pirate junk, she turned and cut off in trepidation, to escape capture; while the prosecuting junk, not knowing the intentions of the runaway junk, would naturally mistake her neutral intentions. Mr. Haylar next addressed himself to the numerous discrepancies of the witnesses, as shown in the light of the Magistrate's depositions. From these, as well as from the various absurd deductions which followed the theory of piratical intentions on the part of the prisoners, the learned counsel called upon the jury to disbelieve the statements of the witnesses for the Crown. The assembly of Mr. Daly's longboats on board the Police Chop, Mr. Haylar called upon the Jury to look upon as a trap to catch the poor innocent, because they could never look like longkong or drill as such. With two old muskets and 2 lb. of powder, it was not at all likely that the vessel would have incurred such risk as they are alleged to have done. But that this junk was not the same junk at all, was quite clear, for he would bring witnesses to prove that the prisoners' pilot boat was in Hongkong Harbor on the 23rd of May. Touching the mistake made by Mr. Daly, in going on board the gun-boat *Algerie* without having troubled himself to learn anything about the boat he wished to capture, the learned counsel stated that it was clear that Her Majesty's gun-boats were at the mercy of a most peculiar set of men. It was either most incredible negligence on Inspector Daly's part, or the present case was a great fabrication. Mr. Haylar remarked both strongly and humorously on the magnitude which Inspector Daly, perpetrated on board the Police Chop, and said that the recognition thus obtained was not worth anything at all; he would look any of the Jurymen how they would look dressed up as a sergeant of marines, and whether they would not betray the cunning trick by their mere looks, if not by their ill-fitting garments. Altogether the story of the prosecution was the most fabulous or fictitious one, and he asked with confidence for a verdict of acquittal for all three prisoners.

Witnesses were then called for the defense, to prove that the prisoners were in Harbor on the 23rd. His Lordship was summing up when we press.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

There is but little news to hand by the latest files. We extract the most interesting paragraphs:—

(*N. C. Herald*.)

We are glad to learn from our Tientsin correspondent's letter, that the Chinese Government have at length determined on employing Mongol cavalry to cope with the mounted hordes of rebels who are devastating the northern provinces. It remains to be seen whether Li hung-chang will accept, quietly, the order to retire to his viceroyalty of the two Hoo provinces. We hear that a complimentary dinner is to be given to Mr. Winchester, H. B. M. Consul at this port, before his approaching departure for Europe.

We are glad to say that two of the threatened libel cases are got rid of. That brought by Mr. Stowes against the *Recorder* and Mr. Tarrant's application to appeal against the Magistrate's dismissal of his case against the *Daily News*, has been rejected.

The facts above stated were given by the master of the trading boat during a long statement of oath; and he likewise described what the second boat did, after the prisoners' boat had given place. Having fired muskets, pelted them with stones, and boarded with muskets &c., the pirates took away \$5 in cash, rice, and other property, and broke the rest which they could not remove. They then tied up the captain, beat him with firewood, singe him up the yard-arm, pulled him up and down into the water, beat him again because he had no money, and then left. All the resistance used by the trading vessel was throwing some crockery ware at the opposing junk. The piracy was reported at the Police Station, and witness was sent out in the threatened libel cases are got rid of. That brought by Mr. Stowes against the *Recorder* and Mr. Tarrant's application to appeal against the Magistrate's dismissal of his case against the *Daily News*, has been rejected.

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The second witness was, that he had observed the number 156 painted in Chinese on the bow of prisoners' boat when they first commenced the attack. This witness, however, further identified the second prisoner, whom he asserted had steered the prisoners' boat when the attack was made; that identification was made on board the Police chop, while the prisoner was placed amongst twenty or thirty longboats dressed in police dress. He likewise recognised the third prisoner as one of the crew of Boat 156, after he took off the police clothes.

The cross-examination for the defence of this and the previous witness, which bore mainly upon the question of identity, did not result in much.

The third witness, also one of the crew of the prosecuting boat, gave evidence very similar to that formerly given: he also identified the first and second prisoners. He gave as a reason for not having thrown pottery, or offered any resistance whatever, to the second boat, that it was too well armed.

Upon the former point the *N. C. Daily News* says: "The next point to which we would take exception is in Rule IV, and is to the effect that, if the Consul and Superintendent agree that confiscation should take place, the merchant shall have no right of appeal. These Rules are to apply at all the open ports. We would like to put the question to Sir Rutherford and Dr. Williams whether, at all the open ports, the British and American Consuls are men to whose irrevocable judgment they would commit an important and complicated case, where £50,000 or £10,000 were at stake, to be right or wrong confiscated. There

are small and important ports which large and valuable vessels frequent, and are the latter to be at the mercy of some Consular official who has been snugly stowed away out of harm's way, when in Shangtien, in a similar case, we would summon to our aid all the legal knowledge and acumen of the bench and the bar. Besides this, an appeal often gives time for fuller evidence, and a correcter appreciation of the case; and as cases involving confiscation will often proceed on mere suspicion, they will rarely exactly those indefinite probabilities with which the non-legal mind has the greatest difficulty in dealing."

Upon the absence of any claim for compensation, the *Recorder* says:

"This appears to us to be a provision which it is very undesirable to sanction with regard to the acts of a Government so capricious and often so unjust as that of China. We speak with some diffidence on the subject, but we believe we are right in stating that where a Government official had been guilty of negligence in the performance of his duty, an action for compensation for damage done might be instituted against the Government; and if this be the case, we can see no reason why some provision should not be made for the like action against the Chinese for similar derelictions. It is not difficult to conceive cases, such as the arrest of a vessel on suspicion, and consequent loss of market, where considerable injury might be inflicted upon an innocent party by the fault of the Customs; and it is certainly unfair that in such cases there should be no means of obtaining redress. The absence of any liability for mistakes, is very likely to cause the Chinese Customs authorities to be less careful in the exercise of their power as to confiscations than they properly should be; and the attempt may be made to effect seizures more frequently than has been the case hitherto; so that a direct evil will be worked by the rules, which should properly be the best protection of the merchant. As the rules are, however, only to be in force one year on trial, it may be hoped that such alterations as appear necessary at the end of that period, will be duly made."

TIENTHSIN.

(*Correspondent of N. C. Daily News*.)

The Peking Government has at last taken a step which I fancy cannot fail to bring the rebellion speedily to an end. It has been very evident to them, for some time back, that the southern soldiers under the southern generals Ho-hung-chang and Tso-tung-tang, were not capable of crushing the rebellion, and that it would be necessary to take other measures to do so; they therefore came to the determination, taking into full consideration the nature of the rebel forces—all mounted men—to employ mounted men against them, namely Mongol cavalry. On the morning of the 17th June, we consequently learnt that the Emperor had commanded Ho-hung-chang and Tso-tung-tang to repair to their original posts—the first to Hoo-chwang where he is Governor-general, and the second to Shansi and Kanau where he is Governor-general; that his Majesty had appointed Too-hing-ai, lately general-in-chief at Moukden, to the post of commander-in-chief (*kin-chia-ta-chen*) over the northern armies; and Chung-how, Vice-President of the Board of War, and Superintendent of the northern ports, to be second in command over the northern armies. Both these officers are Mongols. Rumour speaks very highly of the first officer, as being an energetic and able man. Of the energy and ability of Chung-how, we can speak from actual observation during the trying times he has passed through since the opening of the river this year, in making arrangements for defending this city against the rebels; he being the Chief Officer here. He was to be seen every day and night at his post, and whenever danger required his presence. If the Emperor was as well served by his other high officers the rebels would long ago have been destroyed and subdued. His brother is Governor-General of Szechuan, I think; and he and Chung-how stand in great favor at Court. Taking into mind his late excellent management in defending Tientsin, it is not to be wondered that he should have received the present appointment. On the 18th June, the news reached us that Too-hing-ai had arrived at Tsing-tung, and that several other bodies were en route to join him at the seat of war. The Emperor by the *Peking Gazette* summoned Too-hing-ai to Peking on the 17th May, (17th day 4th moon) and he arrived there shortly afterwards; and we imagine, that since then, the Peking Government have been taking measures to rid this province of the southern soldiers, and devising means by northern men and Mongol cavalry to keep them under control. We are waiting anxiously to see the results of this new policy in China; but I have no doubt of its succeeding satisfactorily for the Government. It is only to be regretted that the Peking Government had not adopted the policy immediately after the failure of Le-hung-chang in Shantung, when he had the rebels coupé up the east coast of that province, and allowed them to break through his lines and move into the northern provinces.

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forms an element of discord which it may be well to avoid, and which the statesman of Sir Frederick Bruce, who, whatever failings he may have had, was peculiarly clear-headed and observant, did not once detect.

But there are even more important grounds than the mere odium which is incurred, why Mr. Hart should not be allowed to take up the position of adviser of the Chinese. The advice which he is likely to give them will never be that most in accordance even with their own interests. As their paid servant, he is bound to do his best to carry out their views, and will be quite unable to act upon such high grounds, as may ultimately tend really to ameliorate the condition of the Empire. He will teach them how to temporise, but not how to advance. Every question that arises will be submitted to him on its individual basis. "How are we to settle this; what will the foreigners do if we refuse?" will be the questions asked with reference to every suggestion which is made; and the answer from Mr. Hart will probably amount to advice to temporise and tyro, and an assurance that whatever the Chinese do, foreigners will not care to go to war. Thus, really sound advice will never come to Chinese ears. No exhortations to make some honest endeavour to effect reforms will be given; but mere subterfuge and temporising measures will be suggested, until at last the cup of grievances be filled drop by drop to overflowing, and difficulties and troubles arise which might easily have been avoided, if the Chinese had been willing to listen to the advice of a wise man.

THE APPROACHING ECLIPSE.
(*Englishman*)

Some ten weeks hence mankind, or a large portion of them, are destined to undergo a phenomenon without a parallel in history—a phenomenon of a kind sufficiently exceptional to be regarded by the majority as a disturbance of the laws of nature, terrible in itself, and portentous of unknown calamity, by the way as a development of those laws, fraught with strange interest and a knowledge of things unravelled. Already the wise men of the world are buckling on the armour, and setting in order the weapons of their faith, that they may be in a becoming way the approach of consummation. Most of our readers, who possess command, are probably aware that on the 18th August, there will be a total eclipse of the sun. Whether it is what was before the last rebellion. It has not yet reached its original wealth and splendor, but progress towards it is very rapid. It is not only the confluence of Chinese literature and refinement, but the grand centre of trade for hundred cities—the first to Hoo-chwang where he is Governor-general; and the second to Shansi and Kanau where he is Governor-General of Szechuan, I think; and he and Chung-how stand in great favor at Court. Taking into mind his late excellent management in defending Tientsin, it is not to be wondered that he should have received the present appointment. On the 18th June, the news reached us that Too-hing-ai had arrived at Tsing-tung, and that several other bodies were en route to join him at the seat of war. The Emperor by the *Peking Gazette* summoned Too-hing-ai to Peking on the 17th May, (17th day 4th moon) and he arrived there shortly afterwards; and we imagine, that since then, the Peking Government have been taking measures to rid this province of the southern soldiers, and devising means by northern men and Mongol cavalry to keep them under control. We are waiting anxiously to see the results of this new policy in China; but I have no doubt of its succeeding satisfactorily for the Government. It is only to be regretted that the Peking Government had not adopted the policy immediately after the failure of Le-hung-chang in Shantung, when he had the rebels coupé up the east coast of that province, and allowed them to break through his lines and move into the northern provinces.

Never did Sir Frederick make a more

far-sighted remark. What he then said will be remembered by all the concubines among themselves. The petty interests of one, conflict with those of another—prejudices arise, until general principles are lost. To gain any important good from the Chinese, or to confer any, we must unite our voices and strength, as little distinction will be made with it a clear sky.

Of course every one will admire the work which the Vaudois are doing in Italy, and respect the missions of the Waldensian Church, and wish that they were richer and in a better position to accomplish a great and good design. But is not the charitable object recommended to the public from Stafford House one of the *fancy* kind? The Waldensian missionaries get no more, we are told, than £50 a year. It is very hard—
we wish they had ten times as much; but what are the circumstances of English missionaries? Is it known in Stafford House what salaries are paid by several Nonconformist societies to their ministers abroad—ministers who till till their lives are worn out under the fierce sun of the tropics, and in the midst of the most deadly disease? No doubt it is more picturesque and poetical, more attractive to the imagination in every way, to talk of Italy and the Vaudois, and in noble mansions famous for benevolence such considerations may accidentally have their

COREA.
The *Recorder* has published, the following translation of an interesting despatch addressed by the Corean authorities to the U. S. *Wachusett*, regarding the *General Sherman* case. It will be seen that the Coreans bring those on board that vessel entirely in fault.

The Intendant of Circuit in the Hwang Hae District, Corea, and Ex-officio Inspector of the Imperial Board of Directors, makes the following reply to the Commander of the steamer *Wachusett*, anchored on our coast off the district of Chang Yuen, viz., that he had examined the Captain's letter of the 18th instant, forwarding a communication which you simply wish to be transmitted to my sovereign, and proposing to wait the reply of the minister of the frontier. The local magistrate of the said place was in duty bound to inform you that the road going and returning would be quite long, and to have treated you with kindness and sincerity, so detaining your honored vessel for a reply. Now, however, before the arrival of the reply, the guest from afar has already departed, so having previously have we offended the rules of propriety, and violated truly friendly feelings. And from the fact that this local magistrate has received a despatch mark, I have prepared a despatch in reply, to be kept in readiness in case your honored vessel should return. And first I beg to state in general, as regards the circumstances of this affair, that the legal regulations of that country with reference to the merchandise ships of a foreign country, driven hither by adverse winds, are that in case the vessel is sound we are to furnish provisions and whatever is needed, while waiting for a wind to depart. In case the vessel is not sound, and there is no means of proceeding by sea, then we are to follow their wish in sending an officer to escort them by land to Pekin, which thing has occurred heretofore, not merely once. Such is the course we took upon us as accordance with true benevolence. He who is in heaven above regards the people of neighboring nations just as he does our own. Your worthy communication which I have just received is so exceedingly complimentary as to make us feel quite ashamed. With reference to the affair which transpired last autumn in the Ping Jiang river, I would state, that at that time there was a foreign vessel entered the lower waters of the Ping Jiang river; and the local magistrate of that place, supposing that the vessel was driven hither by distress of weather, and coming to seek a vessel to tranship to, proceeded to make inquiry into the matter, but the men on board of the vessel became greatly enraged at the messenger, and refused to make any reply, shutting their eyes and lying down at their ease, clearly intending to offer insult. Our people restrained their anger, and by the most humble address and earnest entreaty found out that they were not driven hither by storms. There was one man named Tsoy, calling himself a Frenchman, and another, said to be an Englishman. They said that a large number of French men of war were about to come to this place, and that if the local magistrate would suffer them to open trade with the people it would secure the dispersion of the soldiers of the two countries.

The local magistrate replied, that permission to trade was not a thing which a local magistrate could assume to promise. The man Tsoy however refused to regard it, becoming more and more unfeeling and violent. The water in the Ping Jiang river is shallow and unfit for running large vessels, but he disregarded this, and every day riding on the tide, went up a few miles further. Our people were specially anxious that the affair should not become serious, and so presented them with rice, meat, vegetables, fruits, fuel, &c., he (i.e. the man Tsoy) replied, that he would leave the next day, but when the next day came, instead of leaving, they advanced again, evidently intending gradually to push their way to the Provincial city. The Adjutant-General of the Provincial city went out in a vessel, every day and escorted them, in order to guard against trouble from a collision between those people and ours. One day he threw out grappling irons and ropes and captured the vessel of the Adjutant-General, seizing him with his official seal and confining him on board his vessel. In some cases the trading vessels, though met, ran into and fro, they ran to pieces with their cannon, carrying off the goods and killing the crew. I do not know to the exacting how many. Far and near all were exceedingly alarmed, and fled in continuous streams. How extreme was the disgrace of the Adjutant-General thus to be seized before hostilities had begun; nevertheless we still resorted only to mild words and earnest entreaty, requesting that the Adjutant-General should be given up, but the reply was wait till we enter the city, and we will restore him. This man Tsoy could speak Chinese, and was without a match in fierceness and haughtiness, and seemed determined to force his way into the Provincial city, though we did not know what his intentions were. The whole city, including several ten thousands of soldiers and people yielding to their indignant rage came out in a mass to the river and commenced an attack with all their might, intending to rescue the Adjutant-General. Several tens of people were killed by the cannon balls, when all becoming infuriated rushed on in a mass, the force of which was irresistible, fire was opened on both sides, and masses of burning wood were sent forth. Finally the powder stored in the said vessel exploded, rending to pieces and sending the black smoke up to the heavens; the vessel was entirely burnt up and the men all killed. We do not still know whether this vessel belongs to your honorable country or not. This man Tsoy without cause pushed his way into the interior of another country and provoked this affair and examination has to this time failed to discover his object in acting thus. It appeared from your honorable communication, that the vessel of our guest is of a different nationality from that obtained by this man Tsoy. The beginning and end of this affair, amount simply to this. That your honored country's customs greatly tend to produce prosperity in intercourse with others is well known to all the province, as well as to our illustrious neighbour—China. As to what is said in your honored communication about continuing former relations of friendship without any occasion of mutual injury, I will simply say that this affair is but as a particle of autumn dust, not worth to be entertained, as a matter of doubt and solicitude. I now respectfully present this reply, asking you to make all necessary allowances, and for this purpose this reply is made.

A necessary reply addressed to the American Commander.
Fifth year of the Emperor Tung Cho, 12th month—day.

CHEFOO.

(*N. C. Herald.*)
Gowing accounts continue to reach us, of the metallic wealth to Shantung. Instead of dispelling the rich vision disclosed last year in Mr. Williamson's sketch of the province, further enquiry tends more and more to show his accuracy, and to justify hopes once ridiculed as chimerical, of an active future for Chefoo. There have been two obstacles, hitherto, to a realization of these dreams. Confirmation was wanted of the actual existence of the metallic wealth described, and Official consent to its development. Both difficulties are now nearly overcome. The existence of gold, silver and coal in large quantity has been amply confirmed; and there is every reason to believe that Government will consent to the working of the mines, whenever the Feng-shay can be conquered. A correspondent, describing a recent trip to the gold district, says, "the whole country for miles round is auriferous, and deeper digging only is needed to ensure a handsome return." There are traditions of dolley loads being found in single masses, which will be probably clasped with the celebrated accounts of Eldorado; but some Cantonese and Foreigners who are now working on the spot will probably soon give a reliable estimate. We have in our possession a specimen of the dust, causally washed, which is unusually pure. The particles are small, but more careful research and deeper digging will no doubt disclose large ones, whom she was subjected, by her magic power. Her priest is the head magician or fortune-teller of the race, potent in all the arts of the world, and drives a thriving trade on the credulity of the people. The deity to whose ministrations he devotes himself is a sort of Hindoo Bacchus, represented by a silver golden riding on tiger which she was subjected, by her magic power. Her priest is the head magician or fortune-teller of the race, potent in all the arts of the world, and drives a thriving trade on the credulity of the people. 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Miscellaneous.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coup de Soleil, Colds, &c.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S (Ex. Army Med. Staff)

CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE'S was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor had been deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. eminent Capital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne, that they prescribe it largely, and more often than Dr. Browne.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. Browne's.

DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne.

REMEDIAL, USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those sensations of heat, or the use of opium, which may take it all but a few times when required. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful results, while Medical men extol its virtues most extensivly, using it in great quantities in the following diseases.

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful: Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hydrocephalus, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Lawrence that he had received the following opinion to the effect, that the only remedy for Cholera was Chlorodyne.

From A. Montgomerie, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bury.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Mrs. Forbes, wife of the Chaplain at Paris, "I cannot speak too highly of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. I have not in any single instance been disappointed with the result, even in aggravated cases of Indian Cholera."

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1865.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as CHLORODYNE, from which frequent fatal results have followed.

CARRION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's" the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sol. Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1s.

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Houses and Lands.

TO LET.
THE whole of the Second Floor now occupied by the Undersigned, situated at Pedder's Wharf, comprising Dining Room and Pantry and fifteen Bed Rooms.

Also
One half of the First Floor suitable for Offices.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
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LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise, in their own boats, and to receive the same on STORAGE in First-class Granite godowns, on Moderate Terms.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
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TO LET.
THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. ELMENHOURST & SANDERS.
For particulars, apply to

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TO LET.
THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of the Asiatic Bank.

For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
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TWO HOUSES TO BE LET.
RECENTLY put in thorough Repair, situated on the Rise of the Hill, Westward, and an easy distance from the Queen's Road. Apply to
MR. BARRINGTON,
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Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

FIRST RATE ROOMS for Offices or Dwelling HOUSE for Families in the Queen's Road, No. 92, with new Veranda. The whole in a thorough state of repair.
Apply to

Messrs. W. SCHMIDT & Co.,
Gumshakers,
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

TO LET.
OUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor above the Offices of the Undersigned, 44, Queen's Road, at present occupied by Messrs. C. Hock & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January, 1868.
For Terms, &c., apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

TO BE LET.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
THE Dwelling HOUSE in the Albany at present occupied by Mr. N. R. MASSON. Occupation can be had in a few weeks. Application can be made to Mr. MASSON at the Albany.

Hongkong, September 25, 1867.

TO LET.
THE Large Matched No. 3, at Poketulum, containing five rooms with out-houses and Stables attached. Water laid.
For particulars, apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA, at Messrs. P. A. C. CAMATER & Co.'s Office.
Hongkong, June 2, 1868.

TO LET.
THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly occupied by Messrs. ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns. Possession to be had on the 1st March.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing four Rooms and Out Houses; Rent, \$20 per month.
Apply to the Victoria Foundry.
Hongkong, March 12, 1868.

TO BE LET.
TWO New and Strong GODDOWNS on Marine Lot No. 63.
Apply to
GAVIN THOMPSON,
at Gibb, Livius & Co.'s
Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

TO BE LET.
From 1st July.
No. 10, Shelley Street, Gas and Water
laid on. Apply to
THOS. HOWARD,
Mendon Street.
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TO LET.
4 COMMODORES HOUSES, situated in Morrison Hill, commanding a thorough view of the Harbour, with Stables, &c.
Apply to
THOMAS WALLACE,
East Point Godowns.
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THE OFFICES situated in Queen's Road, formerly occupied by Messrs. LYALL & Co.
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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
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STORAGE FOR OPIUM.
THE Undersigned is prepared to STORE Opium in a first-class Granite Godown on premises situated on Phu Central, CHARLES RIVINGTON, 3, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, June 9, 1868.

TO MEMBERS OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
ON sale by CHARLES A. SAINT.
Aiming Drill Cards.
(COLORED.)

PRICE 60 cents.
(At Canton)

Shipping in Harbour.

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—WC, from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W, Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—EC, on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E, Eastward of the Hospital.—K, on Kowloong side.

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